

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
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Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel, No. 50.

TRAVELER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 p.m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.24 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 9.58 a.m., Lafayette (Queluz) 5.00 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11.43 a.m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p.m. Downward, leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafayette 7.30 a.m., Porto Novo 12.10 p.m., arriving at Barra 4.20 a.m. and Rio 6.55 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desenzano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Serro; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El Rei) line at S. João Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a.m. (arriving at Barra at 9.06 a.m.; Entre Rios 12.55 p.m.; Porto Novo 5.30 p.m.; Cachoeira 8.00 p.m.; Desenzano, leaves Cachoeira at 6.40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a.m., arriving at Barra 2.14 p.m., and at Rio at 5.30 p.m.

Special Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Barra and the second to Barra do Piraí. CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (S. Paulo) 7.25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20 a.m.; Cordeiro (1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo) 11.20 a.m. and Macaco 2.05 p.m. Return train leaves Macaco 8.15 a.m., Cordeiro 9.10 a.m. and Nova Friburgo 12.20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 2.55 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.15, 11.45, a.m. and 1.15, 2.45, 4.15, and 5.45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days, and at 6.30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5.15 p.m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Petropolis March at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Return train leaves Petropolis at 7.30 a.m. week days, and 10 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: up and down, (from Petropolis) 12.13 p.m., week days only.

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GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 10, Rua dos Beneficentes.

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Dr. Custódio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician: Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do Rosário, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin: Surgeon and Physician: Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m. Residence: N. 1 on Rua de S. Clemente, Ioladago, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURRUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1886.

THE attention of the public has been chiefly centered on the Senate for the past fortnight, where the recent government regulations for the execution of last year's emancipation act have been under discussion. The cabinet has probably concluded by this time that the "hydra of abolition" has not been crushed, for not a day, nor scarcely an hour, has been permitted to pass without a reference to it. All the prominent liberals in the Senate have spoken in opposition to this *regulamento*, and among them Senator Saraiva, the father of the emancipation act of last year, and Senator Martinho Campos, the most uncompromising slaveholder in either house. The former charges that this *regulamento* extends the time for ultimate emancipation in violation of the agreement made when the law was adopted, when it was stipulated that its provisions should enter into effect on and after its date, when now it is fixed for the termination of the registry at the end of March next year. He also charges that the inclusion of the imperial capital in the province of Rio de Janeiro was never intended. Senator Martinho Campos, to do him full justice, was one of the chief promoters of the law imposing a prohibitory tax on slaves introduced into the province of Rio de Janeiro, and his opposition to the Cotepepe *regulamento* is therefore perfectly consistent. The one vital objection to the new regulation does not yet seem to have received the attention it deserves. There is no obstacle whatever to the introduction of slaves into the city of Rio de Janeiro. If now the barrier to their introduction into the province is broken down, that province will at once become the slave mart for all Brazil. There is and has been no obstacle to the removal of slaves from the province into the city, consequently the philanthropical intentions of the cabinet are altogether wasted. The debate on this question reached an unexpected climax on the 12th, when Senator Octaviano required and obtained a separate vote on that clause in the reply to the speech from the throne in which it says that the government has faithfully executed the law of 28th September, 1885, (the Saraiva-Cotepepe compact), the adoption of which was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19—two conservatives (Cruz Machado and Vieira da Silva) voting with the majority, and three liberals (Viriato de Medeiros,

Martinho Campos and Sinimbu) with the minority. The change of base on the part of Martinho Campos created some surprise. The session was at once suspended in order to permit the cabinet to discuss the situation. On the following day the premier charged the liberals with springing the vote upon the government, and stated that the cabinet would not go out even were twenty such votes recorded against them. The debates in the Chamber have been devoid of general interest, the work done being principally of a routine and political character. Two liberal contestants (Matta Machado and Affonso Penna) have been admitted, though the committee report was against them. It is thought that the Chamber is beginning to see that this wholesale unseating of the liberal minority has been carried too far. The admission of José Marianno is now under consideration, with the probabilities against him. In case of his rejection, there will probably be trouble, as his supporters here and in Pernambuco are not showing a disposition to submit quietly.

ABOUT one month ago an American family of nine persons arrived at this port on the steamer *Colorado*, destined for the American colony of Santa Barbara, province of São Paulo, where they proposed to settle. They came from the state of Texas, where they sold property to the value of between four and five thousand dollars, with which they proposed to purchase land in Brazil for farming purposes. They had corresponded with some members of the Santa Barbara colony, by whom they had been told that lands here are cheap and fertile, the climate agreeable, and the laws and institutions of the country favorable to their class. They were tired of the "northerners" and tornadoes of Texas, and thought that special inducements were offered in this country for industrious farmers—and so they came. After arrival here, they went immediately to São Paulo, at their own expense, to look over the ground and arrange matters for buying land and settling upon it. They spent nearly four weeks there, and on the 9th instant returned to this city to take the steamer *Advance* for the United States. They say that they found the land fertile enough and the climate everything that can be desired—and that is all. Not one single favorable condition exists by which they can hope to better their condition. The great mass of their countrymen at Santa Barbara, they say, are living in extreme poverty, and without any of the advantages found in agricultural communities in the United States. They saw no chance whatever for them to make more than the meanest living there, and so they very wisely decided to return home while they had money enough to pay the expense. And when we say that every step they took cost them dearly, we do not convey any idea whatever of the real truth. They were "plucked" on every side. They had to pay 35\$ in Santos for passports to come to Rio, and then here 25\$200 more for passports to get out of the country. After paying their passages for Brazil in the United States they had \$3,000 with which to begin life in this country; and after paying their return passages here, at a reduced rate, it was all gone! The experience of these poor people in "hunting a home in Brazil" has therefore cost them about \$4,500. The experience is an expensive one, but it may prove a valuable lesson to intending emigrants of that class, and it should yield a very pertinent lesson for Brazil. These people belong to that class of self-reliant, intelligent small farmers in the United States who know just what they want and are not afraid to work in obtaining it. They know

the value of a piece of land at sight; they know whether the country is good and prosperous by the looks of the buildings, stock and people; they know the value of roads and markets; they know what progress a country is making by the condition of the people, their industry, or idleness; and they know perfectly how to appreciate public schools, churches, neighbors and civil rights. The absence of all the privileges which they have learned to value, even above crops and wages, induced them to turn their faces homeward at once, where they will have to begin life again to pay the losses incurred in a three months' emigration trip to Brazil.

THE acting president of São Paulo has recently celebrated another contract for the introduction of immigrants, or colonists, into that province. Within the past year some two or three contracts of that character have been declared void because of the failure of contractors to secure the merchandise sought. Failure after failure has marked all efforts in this direction and fortunes have been spent—São Paulo alone having expended over 600,000\$—in the quest, but still the legislators and officials of that most advanced and most enlightened province in Brazil fail to see the futility of their efforts. The government of the province being an oligarchy of planters, and these planters feeling that their prosperity depends upon a new class of laborers to take the place of the slave, their only object and desire is to turn the stream of European emigration this way and to use the resources and influence of the province for that purpose. And for the most part the instruments used are unscrupulous parasites and adventurers whose only object is to get subsidies from the provincial treasury on the one hand, and to fleece the helpless, ignorant emigrant on the other. The fact that honest and influential men frequently embark in these enterprises does not materially affect the truth of this charge, for the very credulity which leads them into such misguided efforts, renders them blind to the abuses committed in their name and springing from their well-meaning labors. And after all, what are the majority of these undertakings but a species of the old slave trade? True, the emigrant, or colonist, is not literally stolen from his home and family, but then he is deliberately and systematically deceived and then induced to trust himself and family to the guidance of speculators as unscrupulous and heartless as were the traders on the African coast. Utterly without means, he accepts the advanced passages offered him, and binds himself to service in an unknown country and employment for the repayment of that and other advances. And when here, the laws hold him to the letter of the contract with a severity which reduces him to virtual slavery. We are perfectly aware that the infraction of contracts should not be lightly encouraged and that it is the duty of the law to uphold and enforce them; but at the same time it is a principle of law in Anglo-Saxon countries that a contract obtained by fraud is invalid, and that a contract may not be made which virtually reduces a free man to a condition of slavery. It may be urged that the Brazilian government no longer encourages these foreign-made contracts, and that it forbids them wherever its authority permits. But how is it to prevent them? It enters into a contract with a certain party for the introduction of a large number of immigrants within a specified time. Experience shows that the great majority coming to Brazil are wholly without means. Their travelling expenses and all the costs of locating them must therefore be advanced. Under such conditions, can it be supposed for a moment that all these advances

will be made without any agreement of security whatever? If the planter is the importer, he is certain to exact an agreement for the repayment of all advances, and in not a few cases these contracts have been most onerous. And if the importation is made by an agency, or society, the advances are transferred to the planter's account when he enters into a contract with the colonist after his arrival here, and the result is the same. Take the question in whatever aspect you will, the acquisition of indigent laborers in Europe is no further removed from the coolie traffic than is the latter from the African slave trade. Substitute deception and voluntary contracts made by indigent or careless laborers, for the force employed in the slave trade, and you have the chief difference. We readily admit that the "Sociedade Promotora da Imigração," with which this last São Paulo contract has been celebrated, is composed of some of the most influential men in the province, and that the law under which it is made provides against many of the abuses which have operated against any spontaneous emigration to Brazil, but at the same time the society is composed, not of philanthropists, but of planters who are seeking laborers, and their efforts to secure them are really more of the character of purchases, than of pecuniary advances to poor laborers seeking to better their condition. And what does Martinho Paulo Junior, or any other Brazilian planter, care about the indigent laborers of Europe? Has he ever been known to bemoan their ignorance, or shed tears over their sufferings? Has he ever been known to make a vow to put bread in their hungry mouths, cost what it would? And has he ever been heard to promise that his broad acres should be divided among them should they ever seek a home on these shores? We detract nothing from this gentleman's character and standing when we say that probably not one of these charitable impulses ever entered his heart. He is a great proprietor, the owner of extensive coffee plantations, the master of many slaves. He feels that the time is near at hand when his slaves will become free men, and like the great majority of his class he believes that his ex-slaves will desert him. The abolition of slavery therefore threatens ruin unless he can establish free laborers on his plantations under conditions which will not diminish his influence nor jeopardize his interests as a proprietor. And just here is to be found the germ of this and every other immigration enterprise. Neither the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração, nor the province of São Paulo, nor the empire of Brazil wants immigrants which shall become citizens and small proprietors; they simply want laborers for the great plantations, a class to take the places made vacant by the emancipation of the slaves. And wanting only this, the chances are very slight that the conditions of land ownership and labor will be changed, or that effective means will be employed to extinguish the traffic now carried on in the acquisition of indigent immigrant laborers.

THE American wheat harvesting has begun, the season having been unusually early. It is believed that the crop will be the largest ever grown. Cotton planting is finished, the cotton area amounting to 19,000,000 acres, an increase of 300,000 acres.—*Statist*, 19th June.

—A citizen of the state of Georgia, United States, has invented a cotton-picking machine which promises to revolutionize the cotton-growing and cotton-manufacturing industries of the world. The machine is driven along a row of cotton plants, during which it picks the lint and deposits it in bags. In experiments already made it picked 75% of the lint, while with the improvements since made it is calculated that it will take not less 80% in passing over the field once.

Continued from No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Foundry at Ypanema.

Fuel. The cost of preparing the 2,614 tons of charcoal produced during the year, was from 12,500 to 16,000 per ton, as to quality, and the expense of cutting 2,800 cubic metres of wood was 300 rs. per cubic metre. 50 laborers are employed in these services.

Ore. The material produced during last year weighed:

Magnetic oxide of iron.....	1,185
Hydrated oxide of iron.....	160
Limestone.....	261
Clay shale.....	120
	1,762

and the cost of mining was, including breaking, \$8,000 per ton.

Furnaces and Foundry. The new furnace, which is to triplicate the out-put of the present one, producing only 3,000 kilos. per day, is completed, but not yet in blast. The prices current were 70 rs. per kilo. for pig iron and 150-400 rs. for castings, but on large sales, and to government 10 per cent. discount on these prices is allowed. The new pig iron rivals in price and quality foreign iron and the price of castings is lower than that of any other native foundry.

During the year 15,441 charges were made, consisting of 1,348 tons of iron ore, 363 tons of calcined lime, 103 tons of clay shale and 1,592 tons of charcoal. The out-put was 559 tons of pig iron and 100 tons of castings. The wrought iron shop is working fairly, and could produce a daily average of 1,000 kilos. of wrought iron in bars, or in forged articles, at from 200-250 to 600 rs. per kilo. The machine shops seem to have been principally occupied with machinery for the foundry, but have in hand orders for sugar and saw mills, grist mills, pumps (bombas), etc. The model shop is attached to this department. The foundry further has a corps of carpenters and sawyers, who not only repair the various buildings of the establishment, but build the necessary additions thereto, and prepare all the lumber required by the diverse work.

Of the amount of 192,000\$ voted in 1884-85 the sum of 171,391\$016 had been spent. Sales during 1885 amounted to 37,129\$599 and there were supplied to various government departments merchandise to the value of 23,041\$058. The minister says the cost of production must be reduced, either by an increase in the out-put by the present staff, or by an increase in this staff until an average production is reached that meets the necessities of consumers. Various improvements had been authorized to increase the production, but the expense with these was nullified, because the necessary machinery to avail of them had not been purchased for want of funds. The minister requests the legislature to vote the funds necessary to convert the foundry into a source of revenue, for the richness of the mine, and the superior quality of the ore, guarantee that when the foundry is properly equipped and the means of transport, at present very unsatisfactory, improved, the country will receive a compensation for past sacrifices.

COMMERCE.

Again the lack of statistics prevents the minister exactly appreciating the advance in, or paralyzation of, this important branch of Brazilian industry. The labors of the director general of the statistical department of the Treasury are availed of, but there are still wanting reports from the custom houses of Pará, Maranhão, and Rio Grande do Sul. As the work of this department does not cover all the particulars of domestic commerce, which might influence any calculation based on foreign trade figures alone, it seems impossible to decide as to a falling-off, or paralyzation of trade, or of a reduction in imports, which possibly may be caused by an increase in home production.

From the official documents referred to, the known value of imports in 1884-85 was 449,491,990\$, or if the imports at the three custom houses, above referred to, be added, to 162,970,402\$. Exports were valued at 240,733,079\$, or, with the same additions, would represent 223,864,751\$. (The average for the three preceding fiscal years is assumed for the defaulting custom houses). The balance of trade was therefore 55,241,099\$ under the first hypothesis, and 60,994,349\$ under the second, in favor of Brazil. These figures the minister considers as unfavorable, but not being explained by the increase in home production, they are corroborative of a depression in the foreign trade of the country. The following table shows the foreign trade of the Empire:

Empire :	imports	exports	balance
1882-83.....	183,444,872\$	191,194,331\$	10,749,459\$
1883-84.....	192,008,319	214,314,535	22,306,216
1884-85.....	252,970,402	223,864,751	60,994,349

"We must not deceive ourselves," says the minister, "the Empire is passing through a crisis, from which, I am certain, it will emerge victorious,

but which explains and justifies apprehension, and this, disturbing the tranquillity necessary to commerce for its development and improvement, forces it to contraction and to limit its transactions to the strictly necessary." The abolitionists are, the minister thinks, to blame for the uneasiness felt in commercial circles, for they would precipitate the transformation of the labor question even were the foundations of the state to be shaken by the paralyzation of labor. Another reason for the stagnation of business is the low rate of exchange, which by restricting consumption, has in proportion reduced trade. Here the minister proceeds to explain that even with the important balance of trade due the Empire, the calls upon the Treasury for interest and sinking funds for the debt, interest guarantees to railways and central factories, foreign contracts, the supplying of the greater part of necessities to the departments of war and marine, and other public departments, the diplomatic and consular corps, etc., interest and capital due foreigners, all require to be met, and this sum which, although not known with certainty, may be estimated at some 10,000,000\$, not only absorbs any balance of trade, but even exceeds it, thus rendering necessary a settlement by means of a payment in cash (dithers). The only corrective for this state of affairs is an increase of production, and to secure this increase should be the one great object of all Brazilians.

As Brazilian produce meets obstacles in the way of tariffs abroad, it becomes necessary to accompany the increase of production by an intelligent commercial policy, through which these obstacles may be removed. The minister then refers to the competition of beet-root sugar with the Brazilian article, a competition aided by customs duties in consuming markets.

The efforts of the Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio in acquainting all Europe with the superior quality of Brazilian coffees are recognized, but the consumption has not increased to the extent desired, and the increased production inevitably causing lower prices, the planter gains little advantage from the larger production. In compensation, it is to be hoped that with the increase of population in the United States the consumption will there accompany this increase.

Exports of the four principal staples:

	COTTON.		value.
	kilos.		
1882-83.....	28,777,756		10,509,978\$
1883-84.....	26,565,267		11,239,065
1884-85.....	18,246,510		9,520,848
	SUGAR.		value.
	kilos.		
1882-83.....	162,909,680		21,525,375\$
1883-84.....	315,141,427		37,629,610
1884-85.....	259,369,750		21,055,060
	RUBACCO.		value.
	kilos.		
1882-83.....	19,210,270		4,900,598\$
1883-84.....	17,691,852		4,767,280
1884-85.....	19,632,180		6,759,259
	COFFEE.		value.
	kilos.		
1882-83.....	402,240,144		128,970,013\$
1883-84.....	319,352,572		130,233,965
1884-85.....	374,347,084		152,502,731

The inference to be deduced from these figures is that if the domestic trade is not flourishing, it is not to be supposed it is decreasing. The minister concludes the subject with the declaration that in his opinion the remedy for the commercial evils may be summarized in "An increase of production—An increase of population."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 3.—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifácio made some sarcastic remarks in reference to the financial operations of the Treasury, and to the loan of 7,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil. He then applied for documents to show: 1st, the correspondence in regard to the foreign loan; 2nd, similar documents in regard to the domestic loan; 3rd, correspondence between the Bank of Brazil and the Treasury referring to the issue of 7,000,000\$; 4th, copies of balance sheets of the bank from December, 1885, to April, 1886, and such summaries as served as bases for these balance sheets; 5th, information as to the use made of the foreign loan, with a specific declaration whether the government had drawn, or authorized drafts, against it, for whose account and for what purpose; 6th, the issue and payments of Treasury bills in April and May last. The premier replied that some of the above demands could not, or should not, be satisfied and moved the adjournment to allow of conference with the minister of finance. This motion was passed. Senator Franco de Sá asked for information as to what would be the action of government in reference to the imposition of certain taxes in the province of Maranhão. The premier in reply, first explaining the absence of the ministers from the session yesterday, stating that there was a somewhat acrimonious interchange of remarks, said that from telegrams received it would appear that the protests against the law were electoral tricks and that while the government would examine into the matter, it was early to declare what its action would be. On the

reply to the Speech, Senator Dantas said that the *regulamento* of the emancipation law was an innovation of the laws, and many senators expressed their agreement to the statement. Senator Correia replied on behalf of the government. In the Chamber, Deputy Alves de Araújo asked the minister of agriculture on what legal foundation he based his deliberation that the city of Rio de Janeiro formed a part of the province, and what the opinion of the government relative to the depreciation in the value of slaves. The minister had spent nine months in completing the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, said the speaker, and did not require nine seconds for declaring his readiness to answer these questions. He was proceeding to demonstrate the illegality of the *regulamento*, when the president informed him the time was expired. A question of order arose, which resulted in considerable disorder and the session was suspended. On resuming, a motion of urgency for the minister to reply caused more confusion, during which Sr. Alves de Araújo and the liberal opposition left the Chamber, amid applause from the galleries. The minister of agriculture replying, said his promptness to answer the questions was a proof that the government had thoroughly studied the matter. He defended the *regulamento* as being in accordance with the law, and with philanthropy, because the slaves in the city had greater advantages for their securing freedom, and the labor was less severe than in the province. As to the alleged extension of time, the minister said, the law could not be considered effective until after the *regulamento* was compiled, but even so he was certain that slavery would be extinct within 13 years. Deputy Candido de Oliveira and the premier spoke on Rio Grande do Sul affairs.

July 5.—In the Senate, after some motions for information regarding provincial affairs were discussed, the minister of justice and Senator Afonso Celso spoke on the reply to the Speech, the latter sharply criticising the inaction of the government in not forwarding troops to Jannaria, Minas Geraes, where a serious breach of the peace is threatened. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos, speaking on the bill to grant a credit to the department of agriculture, attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, declaring it to be unconstitutional. He further referred to the increase of time during which slavery will exist. The minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* by about the same arguments used by him in the Chamber. In the Chamber, Deputy Afonso Penna moved for information regarding contracts made with Sr. Révy, and Deputy Candido de Oliveira for information regarding Pará and Alagoas provincial affairs. Deputy Rodrigues Junior asked for information as to Ceará matters, and Afonso Celso as to why sundry provinces were administered by vice-presidents. The minister of agriculture asked for a credit of 186,234\$ to pay for certain grounds in the city. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected, save Deputy MacDowell, nominated minister of marine, who is succeeded by Deputy Lucena. The rest of the session was of no general interest.

July 6.—In the Senate, Sr. José Bonifácio denied the right of government to refuse information regarding financial operations already consummated and gave three reasons for his denial. The premier would vote for Sr. José Bonifácio's motion, but reserved the right to the government for not replying to all his questions. On the reply to the Speech, Senator Silveira Martins spoke and criticised the centralization of all power in the hands of the executive. Senator Saraiva forcibly attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law as to the extension of time, which he said was in contradiction to the law and contrary to the understanding arrived at by himself and the minister of agriculture. He further sharply criticised the action of the Chamber in the matter of recognizing deputies, and declared he had no intention of including Rio de Janeiro in the province, as done in the *regulamento*, which however he considered of secondary importance. He prophesied changes in the ministry, among which the *regulamento* would be revoked. The minister of agriculture again defended the government, but produced no new arguments. Senator Correia said that the bill under discussion (opening a credit to supply a deficit arising through erroneous addition, or careless proof reading) was the first that had appeared for such a reason in the Senate and defended his activity in presenting motions for information in former sessions. Senator Octaviano also spoke criticising the objections of the premier to motions for information. In the Chamber a proposal to reform the *regulamento* [by-laws] occupied the greater part of the session. Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Rodrigo Alves spoke on the navy estimates for 1886-87.

July 7.—In the Senate, the premier spoke on the reply to the Speech answering Senators Dantas and Silveira Martins. He further replied to Senator Saraiva's attack on the emancipation *regulamento* and defended the action of the cabinet.

Senator Franco de Sá attacked the government. On the bill to open a credit for the ministry of agriculture Senators Martinho Campos, Franco de Sá and José Bonifácio attacked the *regulamento* and the minister of agriculture replied. In the Chamber, Deputy Paulino Chaves presented a protest from various ship-owners of Rio Grande do Sul against foreign vessels being permitted to carry coastwise cargoes. Deputy Cesario Alvim asked certain questions regarding the late loans, the minister of finance replying. Deputy Afonso Celso spoke on his interpellation regarding presidents of provinces, the minister of empire replied. Deputy Afonso Penna also spoke on the question. The army bill for 1887-88 was discussed by Deputy Joaquim Pedro.

July 8.—In the Senate, Sr. Afonso Celso also attacked the now famous *regulamento*. Senator Saraiva replied to the premier's speech of yesterday. The premier made a few remarks and the minister of agriculture repeated his arguments in defense of the government. Senator Junqueira also spoke in defense of the *regulamento*, but became involved in commercial statistics, citing figures from the *Revista da Riba Latina* to prove that England and the United States absorb an undue proportion of the trade with Latin Central and South America to the detriment of France. He then added that Mr. Charles Waring states in the *Fortnightly Review* that profits on English capital employed in Brazilian railways reached 5,400,000 besides which from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum was being earned. Senator José Bonifácio again sharply attacked the government on the *regulamento*. In the Chamber, Deputy Gomes de Castro spoke on the army bill, and Deputies Rodrigues Jr., Lourenço de Albuquerque and Costa Aguiar spoke on the department of empire budget.

July 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber Deputy Afonso Penna attacked the *regulamento* of the emancipation law. This deputy was minister of justice in Sr. Saraiva's cabinet, under whose influence the law was passed. In the debate on the department of empire budget the minister and Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque spoke, the latter declaring that the vote to pay the settlements of the Duke de Saxe would not be passed.

July 10.—No session in the Senate. In the Chamber, the minister of agriculture defended the *regulamento* and explained the whole of the arrangement by which the Saraiva law was passed, declaring that a proposed amendment for fixing the date of the law for the calculation of depreciation in values of slaves had been relused by the conservatives and consequently retired in committee. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the department of empire budgets, inquiring what had become of certain committee amendments proposed in the report, but since withdrawn. The *relator* of the committee answered that they were withdrawn by request of the minister as certain formalities had not been completed.

July 12.—In the Senate, Sr. Octaviano moved that the paragraph in the reply to the Speech containing the assertion that the emancipation law was being loyally and faithfully executed be voted separated from the rest of the reply. A sharp discussion ensued, the minister of justice endeavoring to prove the illegality of the motion, which was carried, and the paragraph referred to rejected by 22 to 19. Two conservatives and 20 liberals voted so and 16 conservatives and 3 liberals aye. In the Chamber Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque presented an interpellation to the government as to what is the legal basis of the proposed payment of the marriage settlements to the Duke de Saxe. The budgets of the department of empire for 1886-87 were finally passed. Deputies Afonso Penna, Paulino Chaves and Candido de Oliveira spoke on the army bill for 1886-87.

July 13.—In the Senate, the premier sharply criticised the hostile vote passed yesterday and also the action of the president of the Senate in submitting such a vote to the House. He said the censure was secured by a surprise, but that so long as the cabinet possessed the confidence of the Crown and the Chamber of Deputies, not even 20 hostile votes in the Senate would cause it to resign. He presented a motion for a report from the committee on rules on the sections under which the vote was taken, and checked the president who seemed about to make a personal explanation until the report was made. Senator Correia also spoke on the subject in favor of the government and Senator Franco de Sá, in defense of the vote. In the Chamber, Sr. José Mariano defended his election. His speech was forcible and much interrupted and threw some light on the electoral manoeuvres of his opponents.

—The clerical error in the department of agriculture budget which has obliged the minister to appear in the Senate, would almost seem to have been a Greek present to the government from the liberal cabinet. Sr. Prado has been obliged to listen to some very sharp criticisms on his famous *regulamento*.

—On the 5th, the premier declared that some of the questions regarding financial operations asked by Senator José Bonifácio on the 3rd could not be answered.

—There was again a large number of blank votes cast at the election of officers of the Chamber on the 5th. Sr. Andrade Pinheiro, for president, received 72 votes out of 101 votes cast. There were however 21 blank votes.

—The minister of agriculture by his ready reply to Deputy Alves de Araujo's interpellation on the 3rd, out-flanked his opponent, who was evidently unprepared. The action of the opposition in retiring from the Chamber was decidedly non-parliamentary.

—Sr. Nabuco in *O Pais* of the 4th points out that the minister of agriculture in claiming philanthropic sentiments for the clause in the *regulamento* of the emancipation law, opening the capital to slaves from the province, is merely repeating a similar claim made by slave dealers, when they stated that the slaves would be murdered in Africa but for their philanthropy in shipping them abroad.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has made its appearance in the municipality of Vid, São Paulo.

—The emancipation movement in Santos seems to have died in its youth. We hear of no more liberations.

—The immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* during the month of June amounted to 679, of which 595 were Italians.

—We regret to note that the province of São Paulo is offering no subsidies for immigrant babies. This is certainly a very serious oversight.

—A lot of counterfeit "nickels" have made their appearance in São Paulo. They are made from tin and zinc, and closely resemble the genuine coins.

—The June custom house receipts at Victoria, Espírito Santo, were 19,843\$273, against 8,535\$644 in the same month of last year and 12,966\$748 in 1884.

—A cotton mill has been organized at Campos, Rio de Janeiro, with a capital of 500,000\$. The company is to be known as the "Companhia de Fiação e Tecidos, Industrial Campista."

—The June receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 8,979\$560 for the city and 23,058\$470 for the rest of the province, against 8,248\$250 and 20,504\$300 respectively last year.

—The *Diário Mercantil* says that the product of the five representations given by Sarah Bernhardt in São Paulo was over 40,000\$. Another colleague places the figure at a little over 42,000\$.

—Petropolis is to have a race course. It is expected that it can be inaugurated in December next. It is to be hoped the *big fly* will not permit the pool business to be established at this course at least.

—Sarah Bernhardt gave one representation in Campinas on the night of the 4th. The price of a chair was fixed at 16\$. The guarantee was 7,000\$, free of all expenses, and the total receipts amounted to 7,649\$000.

—A company is spoken of in São Paulo for the acquisition of lands in the city, the construction of houses, and their sale on time. The enterprise is to be modeled after one of a similar character in Rio de Janeiro.

—A peculiarly revolting crime was brought to light in São Paulo on the 7th inst., it being discovered that an Italian named Luiz Panassa had been guilty of incest with a daughter of 13 years and finally of infanticide to conceal the crime. The police neglected to secure him while making an investigation, and he is now at large.

—The *Journal do Recife* of the 3rd mentions that upon Mr. W. J. Haynes retiring from the management of the branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, at Pernambuco, the merchants of that city gave him a testimonial of the value of 14,000, as a proof of their recognition of his services to the title of the city while manager of the bank.

—Three counterfeiters were recently captured in Pernambuco while engaged in preparing a counterfeit of the 100\$ treasury note. A lithographed counterfeit of this same note was exhibited at the *Pais* office a few days ago. The business of manufacturing false money is becoming just a little too common. We trust that the courts will employ summary measures to send a few of these criminals to Fernando Noronha as a warning to the others.

—The contract celebrated on the 3rd inst. between the province of São Paulo and the Sociedade Promotora da Imigração for the introduction of 6,000 immigrants during the fiscal year 1886-87, provides for the payment of the following subsidies from the provincial treasury: 85\$000 for each individual over 12 years of age, 42\$500 for those between 7 and 12 years, and 21\$500 for those between 3 and 7 years. The society is composed of planters who want laborers for their plantations.

—An Espírito Santo newspaper recently publishes a new case of the interest spirits are taking in mundane negligence of their necessities. A person died in a house in Victoria, but for some reason the customary masses were not said for the repose of his, or her, soul, and the spirit is now haunting the house until the masses are said. The stones make no noise when they strike the roof, but attract attention when reaching the ground. Then the resident of the house found his watch stopped, though wound up, most unaccountably. The masses are to be said, and it is to be hoped that the stone throwing will cease.

RAILROAD NOTES

—We are afraid the gentleman who called the Leopoldina railway enterprise *Yunkee*, was talking iron.

—On the 5th the extension of the Oeste de Minas railway from St. John d'El Rey was inaugurated.

—The June receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 32,123\$540; expenditures not published.

—The June traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 120,755\$596, of which 43,450\$110 from passengers and 59,989\$670 from goods.

—The guaranteed interest paid to the Bragança railway by the province of São Paulo for the half year ending 31st December last, amounted to 81,754\$654\$657.

—The May receipts of the Paulista line amounted to 148,957\$020 and the expenditures 74,716\$610, leaving a balance of 74,240\$410. This raises the surplus since 1st January to 511,107\$830.

—The Alagôas local papers state that four armed and masked men entered the central office of the Alagôas railway on the night of the 27th June, secured the watchman, obtained the keys of the safe and carried off all the money they found.

—The minister of agriculture on the 30th ult. authorized the director of the D. Pedro II railway to reduce the freight on wheat preserved by cold air to 90 rs. per ton per kilometer, up to 100 kilometers, 135 rs. from 100 to 300 kilometers and 160 rs. for over 300 kilometers.

—On the 8th the time table of the night train on the D. Pedro II railway were published. The train leaves this city at 10 p.m., arrives at the Barra do Pirahy at 12.30 and at Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Leaving Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. the down train reaches Rio at 5.50 a.m.

—The minister of agriculture, in reply to an application from the Senate for information regarding a railway around the rapids of the Tocantins river, reports that decree No. 9,405 of March 21st, 1885, granted a concession for a railway from Sta. Helena de Alcobaca, Pará, to Boa Vista, in the province of Goyaz.

LOCAL NOTES

—The New York Coffee Exchange is now taking sugar with its coffee.

—The watering of the streets in June cost 7,429\$520. That's the way the money goes.

—The Emperor has indicated the 31st inst. for the launching of the two new gunboats *Cannoin* and *Caraca*.

—H. B. M's ships *Ruby*, Capt. W. R. Kennedy, *Ready*, Capt. F. Eichlin, and *Frolic*, Capt. A. A. C. Parr, arrived here on the 8th from Montevideo.

—According to a colleague the present coffee crop is to be from 30 to 40% less than what was expected. Not knowing just what was expected, we are unable to reduce this estimate to figures.

—On the 5th the minister of marine advises one of the departments under his charge, that the coal consumed during July should not exceed 600 tons, which can be furnished by the D. Pedro II railway. A purchase in the market is forbidden.

—Nine Sarah appears now as an influence on exchange. The *Journal do Commercio* of the 6th says that the subscriptions at Buenos Aires for the great actress' performances reached \$32,500, and at the same time gold declined to 144. Why does not Sr. Belisario contract with Madame?

—On the 7th a banquet was offered to Messrs. Ezequiel dos Santos, Aquino e Castro, Borges Ferraz and Verissimo de Mattos, Brazilian engineers engaged to serve on the staff of the Panama Canal Co. The four engineers left for the scene of operations on the 10th on the American packet *Advance*.

—We have at times been puzzled to account for the premature ill-health of many of our importers. The explanation is furnished by the diagram published in *O Pais* on the 1st. This shows the course of exchange in June, and suffices to remove the capillary beauties of the most ardent disciple of the immortal Rowland.

—On the 9th, the anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Argentine Confederation, salutes were fired and ships dressed by the Brazilian men-of-war. On the 4th of the same month, the anniversary of a similar declaration by a tiny nation called the United States of America, it appears that no such demonstration was made.

—About a hundred students came down from São Paulo on the 9th to present an allum to Sarah Bernhardt and to manifest their high appreciation for her. They had a special train, spent their money, presented their allum and floral tributes, made their little speeches, gorged themselves with the splendors and delicacies of the capital, and then returned home poorer if not wiser men.

—Migratory birds is the next novelty offered to its readers by the *Diário Official*.

—The minister of agriculture visited the U. S. & Brazil Mail steamship *Advance* on the 9th.

—With the disappearance of the *Exocarvalho*, leaders are appearing in the *Journal do Commercio*.

—Decree 3,278 dated 26th June, 1886, approves the contract made with Sr. Henrique Brianthe for the lighting of this city with gas.

—During the absence of Mr. H. Kiser, consul for the German Empire here, Mr. Wolfgang Erich Weber will have charge of the consulate.

—On the 7th D. Domingio Gama, minister of Chili, presented his letters of recall. Sr. Gama will proceed to Washington as Chilean minister to the United States.

—By an *aviso* of the 10th inst. the minister of agriculture authorizes the payment of 16,920 francs in 19 centimes to diverse foreign postal departments for balances due on mail carriage.

—We are not certain where S. Martinho de Thias may be, but it has a titulary abbot who was duly consecrated on the 11th. There was a dinner at the Benedictine monastery after the religious service.

—We regret to notice the death in Portugal on the 9th inst. of Sr. José Custodio da Silva Ferreira, for many years connected with the firm of Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co. of this city, and well known to our coffee trade.

—A new journalistic enterprise is announced, that of a German weekly to be entitled the *Rio Post* and edited by Mr. C. Bolle. It is to be devoted to the publication of Brazilian news for the German reader, and will therefore more closely follow the policy of *The News* than the other foreign journals have done. As the German colony in Brazil is a large one—Mr. Bolle estimates it at 220,000—the *Rio Post* ought to find an ample and generous support.

—Our colleague of the *Diário de Notícias* must read again what was written by us in July, 1885, in reference to the coffee crops. Our remarks then made referred only and exclusively to the 1884-85 crop which we still firmly believe was purposely underestimated. No one more readily than ourselves will recognize an earnest endeavor to properly report as nearly as possible the nature of a crop, and we can assure our colleague that we have no interest whatever in giving outside figures, nor any figures at all, save such as are furnished us by parties who are considered to be well-informed and reliable.

—The importers and dealers in coal here have addressed a protest to the government against what is generally conceded to be a most unjustifiable, if not illegal, interference with their business by the D. Pedro II railway. Not content with furnishing the coal necessary for the navy, the railway has made contracts to furnish fuel to certain railways, the Leopoldina, if we are correctly informed, amongst others. If it be observed that coal pays 5 per cent. *expediente* and dealers pay rent, salaries and taxes, this competition of the railway, a government institution, is at once an unfair attack on dealers, and a justification of government doing business in any other article.

—On the 5th ult. Captain Jack of the British bark *Arabella* and Captain Hannay of the British bark *Sarah* were breakfasting together on the first named vessel, when the first was taken violently ill and died before medical aid could be procured. The other was also taken ill and died in the hospital the following day. In both cases there were strong symptoms of poisoning, which was first attributed to some tripe which they had been eating, and then to some canned salmon. The cook and steward of the *Arabella*, William Flack, was placed under arrest, an inquiry was instituted by the police, and the food and stomachs of the two unfortunate captains were sent to the medical laboratory for a chemical analysis. The police official in charge of the case made his report on the 7th inst., and states that the deaths were caused by arsenic, and accuses Flack of putting it in the food. Flack is now in the infirmary of the house of detention, completely prostrated by the charge. He is an honest appearing man, prepossessing in appearance, and makes a straightforward statement. He has no idea how the poisoning occurred. He had been on the one vessel with Captain Jack about five years, and there had never been any difficulty between them in all that time. The captain trusted him implicitly. A strong proof of his innocence is that he ate as much of the poisoned food as the others and was violently ill, his life being saved through an immediate attack of vomiting. He says that there had been some difficulty between the captain and first mate, and that the latter, who is an intemperate man, had made threats about impending changes on shipboard, and that on one occasion the captain cautioned him against letting the mate into the galley. The police, it seems, has permitted this office to leave Rio, and has done nothing further than to try to fix the crime on the man who narrowly escaped being one of the victims. Something ought certainly to be done to secure the first mate and to give Flack the benefit of his statements.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* estimates that Sarah's campaign here and in S. Paulo produced 160,790\$. No wonder exchange declined.

—There is no longer a Brazil. A poet in *O Pais* says its name is *France Antiquaire*. "A rose by any other name, etc.," as Shakespeare has it.

—The new Portuguese minister, Sr. Nogueira Soares, and two secretaries, arrived here on the 8th by the *Atger*. The late minister, Sr. Tovar de Lemos, it is reported, will receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose.

—The president of Piahy telegraphed on June 20th to the minister of war to know whether the beef furnished the garrison should be homeless, or the contrary. The minister on the 3rd says current quality must be accepted. Was it necessary to use the telegraph?

—*L'Italia*, which calls itself the *organo degli interessi Italo-Braziliani*, asks the minister of agriculture, in reference to immigration: "What has been done, what is doing, and what will be done?" Our colleague, like Senator José Bonifácio, asks too many questions at once.

—We have received Mr. Ernesto Gréve's coffee receipt tables for the last 13 crop years. Mr. Gréve's receipts are for last year 3,887,890 bags, or 488 bags less than our figures, of which 2,558,018 bags were received by the railway, 860,565 consigned and 469,307 bags *barra dentro*.

—A noted counterfeiter of Brazilian notes, Victorio Telles de Vasconcellos, was captured in Coimbra, Portugal, on the 12th ult. His process was that of photo-engraving, an outfit for which was also captured by the police, together with a series of genuine notes to be used in the process.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 10th spots another proof of the care with which our *pater* vote the tax-payers' money. For the *Batúrdia* railway extension one article of the 1884-85 budget law equisquis 400,000\$ and other article grants 800,000\$. The *Journal* pertinently asks, which credit is the government to avail of? We say, both!

—A telegram received here on the 10th states that the naval court at Bahia had acquitted Capt. Spooner of the *Tiger* of all blame in the accident to the steamer and has returned him his certificate. This will be pleasant news to the Captain's many friends here, who have been convinced that it was through no fault of his that the steamer got aground. Capt. Spooner is one of the most careful and popular officers in the Royal Mail service, and the accident to the *Tiger* has therefore had a wide circle of sympathetic friends.

—Among the passengers for New York by the American packet *Advance* on the 10th inst., was D. Domingio Gama, for some time Chilean minister at this Court, who goes to represent his country at Washington. This gentleman is probably one of the best known and most highly esteemed statesmen in South America, and his presence in Washington at this time—which, we understand, is due to his personal choice—will be of exceptional advantage to Chili. He was for many years an under secretary of state for foreign affairs at Santiago, where he familiarized himself thoroughly with the foreign relations of Chili, particularly with other American states. He then represented the Chilean government in Bolivia for a time, whence he was promoted to the Brazilian mission about two years ago. He is a thorough republican in principle and as such has a high admiration for the political institutions of the United States, where he now goes, by preference, not only as the diplomatic representative of Chili, but for the educational advantages which that country affords for his children.

—We are convinced that *mona mocidade* realized their highest ideal of heaven on the night of the 9th inst., when Sarah had her benefit. São Paulo sent down the flower of her youth with an album and a gigantic bouquet of camellias, and the schools of Rio and all the *jennets d'or* were out in full force. There were orations and poems and lachrymations inimitable and inimitable, and Sarah was called everything sweet, good and great that a crazy poet could imagine. And then, while the æsthetic frenzy was at its height, the Emperor lost his equilibrium also, sent for the unparalleled and quite too insufficiently-exalted creature, and presented her with a costly bracelet, set with brilliants. The "too-too" of the occasion, however, was the presentation of a copy of our æsthetic contemporary, *A Semana*, printed on silk, and slightly enclosed in covers of plush. The manifestation was suddenly brought to a termination at 2 o'clock the next morning, with one act of the play not given and an untold number of orations and poems still unuttered. It was too much even for Sarah, and her strength failed her entirely. The *mocidade*, however, were still as fresh and fervid as when the manifestation began. It is said that Sarah will bring a sheet in mannikin on her next visit to Rio to help her share the honors heaped upon her.

<i>Triumpho</i>	Oporto	23 May
<i>Venice</i>	Pensacola	22
<i>Victorine</i>	Cardiff	10 June
<i>Viva</i>	Marseilles	17 Apr.
<i>Wallace</i>	Brunswick	11 May

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
July	3 Hamburg Ill	Valparaiso* 19d	Wilson Sons & C
	4 Hancock Gr	Rio S. Frisco 4d	E. Johnston & C
	4 Rio Gr	Hamburg 2nd	
	4 Denetro Gr	River 2nd 11d	
	4 Province Fr	Niles 2nd	Karl Valis & C
	4 Advance Amer	New York 26d	Wilson Sons & C
	4 Gloride Fr	River Plate 35d	Mrs. Martinelli
	4 Sverburg Gr	St. Louis 25d	H. Stolz & C
	4 Nord Am Int'l	Genoa 19d	A. Fritsch
	4 Bisagno Ital	River plate 5d	
	4 Sverburg Gr	do 7d	
	4 Elbe Br	do 7d	
	4 Nigier Fr	Bordeaux* 275d	
	4 Province Ill	Liverpool 2nd	N. M. Vanzetti & C
	4 Cavour Hr	P. Alegre 8d	Norton, M'w & C
	4 Kepler Big	Santos 1d	
	4 Memnon Hr	Liverpool 2nd	Royal Mail
	4 Sverburg Gr	Santos 1d	Wilson Sons & C
	4 Rio Gr	Santos 1d	Norton, M'w & C
	4 Monte Video Gr	Hamburg 2nd	
	4 Sverburg Br	Liverpool 2nd	
	4 Pampa Fr	River Plate 45d	A. Leith & C
	4 Krf. F. Willm Gr	Santos 10d	H. Stolz & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARROT
July			
3	Lykins Br	New York	Coffee
3	Lucanina Br	Liverpool*	Strindies
3	Hamburg Gr	Hamburg*	do
4	Provence Fr	River Plate	do
4	Henshel Br	do	do
4	Quining Br	Porto Alegre	do
4	Sirius Br	New York	Coffee
5	Destiero Gr	Hamburg*	Strindies
5	Strassburg Gr	Bremen*	do
6	Gronde Fr	Bordeaux*	do
6	Nord Am'ca Ital	River Plate	do
6	Rio Gr	Santos	do
7	Biagno Ital	Genoa*	do
9	Elbe Br	Southern port*	do
9	Advance Amer	New York*	do
9	Niger Fr	River Plate	do
10	Godfrey Br	Santos	do
11	Lucanina Br	Valparaiso	do
11	Luxell Br	New Orleans	Coffee
12	Kepler Br	New York	do
13	Krpf. F. Wilm Gr	Bremen*	do

NAME	TOWNSHIP	ENTERED	WILKES BORO	CHATHAM CO.
<i>American</i>				
bg Ned White	523	Jun. 10	New York.	Phelps Haven
bg J. A. Bourland	649	10	Baltimore.	F. Clemente &
bg J. A. Bourland	378	10	Baltimore.	F. Clemente &
bk Yamoeden	467	10	Baltimore.	Levering & C
<i>Argentin</i>				
sp David Stewart	654	Jun. 30	Baltimore.	Levering & C
<i>British</i>				
sp Kn. Con. neder	1455	Apr. 20	Philidelia's	In distress
ing Helen Fox	526	26	New York	In distress
sp Prince Louis	1393	26	Newport	E. W. May
sp Mary S. Burris	1058	30	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
bk Brock	1068	30	Cardiff	Phippas Bros
bk Woodfield	698	Jun. 1	Cardiff	D. Pedro 14 R
bk Edmonton	1097	1	Cardiff	Wilson Sons &
sp Cumberland	1535	1	Cardiff	Hamilton & S
bk Alumbum	1147	10	Cardiff	CHATHAM CO.
bk Columbia	525	16	London	Union
bk Sovereign	535	16	Liverpool	Mess. Maillit
sp Vendome	540	17	Liverpool	F. Clemente
bk Verona	648	17	Savannah	Wm. Con. Co.
sp Stamboul	1243	23	Cardiff	Hamilton & S
sp King Goolia	1254	23	Newcastle	Walter, P.
bk Rowen	523	23	Newcastle	Alvares, H. P.
bk Trossachs	539	25	Newport	Walter, P.
bk Rathesay Bay	759	26	Bangon	F. Clemente &
sp King Goolia	1254	26	Richmond	F. Clemente &
bk Workman	371	July 3	Montevideo	de Sousa A
bk Christina	594	3	Rosario	A. Moreira
bk P. McKenzie	388	10	B. Aires.	A. Moreira
		13	Zarate.	

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	REDEMPTION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATION
339,675,100 000	339,000,100 000	Apolices Jan. July.	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,000 000	99 1/2—1,000 000
50,000,000 000	—	do do	5 1/2	300—800	99 1/2	—
1,158,130 000	—	do do	5 1/2	500—1,000	93 1/2	93 1/2—1,000 000
109,600 000	1,997,300 000	do do	3 1/4	1,000 000	93 1/2	—
30,000,000 000	119,600 000	do do	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,000 000	1,245 000—1,270 000
51,588,000 000	22,047,600 000	Gold loan of 1868 Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	1,000 000	1,160 000	1,130 000—...
10,272,100 000	12,083,000 000	do Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	5 1/2	1,000 000	1,160 000	100 1/2—...
—	7,959,600 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro Jan., July.	5 1/2	200—300	1,200 000	—
HYPOTHECARY NOTES.						
—	1,578,100 000	Brazil June, Dec.	6 1/2	100 000	100 1/2	59 1/2—100 1/2
—	1,635,500 000	Credito Real do Brazil Jan., July.	6 1/2	100 000	74 1/2	73 1/2—75 1/2
—	—	do do	6 1/2	100 000	87 1/2	87 1/2—89 1/2
—	31,533,100 000	do Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	100 000	85 1/2	80 1/2—...
—	—	do S. Paulo do	6 1/2	100 000	100 1/2	60 1/2—70 1/2

[illegible]

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<i>Rose</i> do do.....	17th
<i>Others</i>	24th
<i>Hogarth</i> (Landing in Santos).....	31st

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<i>Orion</i> Belgium mail.....	July 15th
<i>Galileo</i> do do.....	29th

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